

REMARKS

Upon entry of this Amendment, which amends Claims 7-10, 16-19, 27 and 32, Claims 1-32 remain pending in the present application.

In the October 5, 2004 Office Action, the title of the invention was objected to for allegedly not being descriptive of the claimed invention. Claims 7-10 and 16-18 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, for allegedly being indefinite. Claims 1, 2, 4, 9, 11, 12, 17, 27 and 32 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) for allegedly being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,778,519 to Harrell et al. (hereinafter referred to as “Harrell et al.”). Claims 3, 6-8, 15, 16, 19, 20, 22-25 and 28-30 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) for allegedly being obvious over Harrell et al. in view of U.S. Patent Appl. Pub. No. 2002/0054232 to Inagaki (hereinafter referred to as “Inagaki”). Claims 10, 18, 26 and 31 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) for allegedly being obvious over Harrell et al. in view of U.S. Patent Appl. Pub. No. 2002/0063162 to Endejan et al. (hereinafter referred to as “Endejen et al.”). Finally, Claims 5, 13 and 14 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) for allegedly being obvious over Harrell et al. in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,539,438 to Ledzius et al. (hereinafter referred to as “Ledzius et al.”). Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration of the claims in view of the above amendments and the comments below.

Objection to the Title of the Invention

In the October 5, 2004 Office Action, the title of the present invention used in the specification was objected to for allegedly not being descriptive of the claimed invention. For the following reasons, Applicant respectfully disagrees.

M.P.E.P. § 606 requires that a title of the invention be “brief,” “technically accurate,” and “descriptive” of the claimed invention. Independent Claims 1, 11 and 19, and their respective dependent claims, claim a “core wireless engine design”. Similarly, independent Claim 27 claims a method of producing a wireless modem unit, comprising, among other operations, “selecting a core wireless design”. The title of the inventions currently being used is “Core Wireless Engine”. Such a title is brief, technically accurate, and descriptive of the claimed inventions, and in compliance with M.P.E.P. § 606. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully believes that the objection to the title of the invention in the Office Action is unwarranted. Applicant requests, therefore, that the objection to the title as not “clearly indicative of the invention to which the claims are directed” be withdrawn.

35 U.S.C. § 112, Second Paragraph, Claim Rejections -- Claims 7-10 and 16-18

In the Office Action, Claims 7-10 and 16-18 were rejected as being indefinite. In response, Applicant has amended Claims 7-10 and 16-18 to avoid indefiniteness issues. Applicant respectfully requests, therefore, that the § 112 rejections of Claims 7-10 and 16-18 now be withdrawn.

35 U.S.C. § 102(e) Claim Rejections – Claims 1, 2, 4, 9, 11, 12, 17, 27 and 32

In the Office Action, Claims 1, 2, 4, 9, 11, 12, 17, 27 and 32 were rejected for allegedly being anticipated by Harrell et al. For the following reasons Applicant respectfully disagrees.

Harrell et al. describes a computing environment in which a plurality of portable computers use a spread spectrum communications link to wirelessly communicate with and receive input from a plurality of peripheral devices. One or more of the portable computers each have a PCMCIA card. The PCMCIA card has an RF transceiver that sends and receives spread spectrum signals. The spread spectrum signals from the transceiver on each PCMCIA card are received by a transceiver on a docking station that is interfaced to one or more peripheral devices.

Column 9, lines 11-19, referred to in the Office Action, describes how a “host” (corresponding to each portable computer of the computing environment) has an “RF transceiver,” a “virtual device driver,” and an “interface between the RF transceiver and the virtual device driver.” This host interface between the RF transceiver and virtual device driver of the host is described as possibly being “a PC Card, a serial port, an parallel port, a USB port,” etc.

By contrast, independent Claim 1 of the present invention claims a “core wireless engine” that includes a “standardized interface arrangement,” that is “adapted to be interconnected to a variety of host interfaces.” Harrell et al. does not teach this aspect of Claim 1. Whereas Harrell et al. does describe how a single one of a variety of interfaces

may be employed to interface the RF transceiver of the host to the virtual device driver of the host, Harrell et al. in no way teaches or suggests a single “standardized interface arrangement” that is capable of being “adapted to be interconnected to a variety of host devices”. For at least this reason, the § 102 rejection of independent Claim 1, as allegedly being anticipated by Harrell et al., cannot be properly maintained, and Applicant requests that it be withdrawn.

Regarding Claim 2, Harrell et al. does not teach that the “core wireless engine” of Claim 1 is “designed to fit in a variety of form factors”. Not only is a “core wireless engine” of the kind claimed in Claim 1 not taught in Harrell et al., Harrell et al. does not teach that a “core wireless engine” is “designed to fit in a variety of form factors”. In the Office Action, it is asserted that col. 2, lines 33-44, 57-62 teach this aspect of Claim 2. Applicant respectfully disagrees. Column 2, lines 33-44 describe that the PCMCIA standard limits the number of peripheral devices that can be connected to a laptop computer. Lines 57-62 explain that it would be an improvement over traditional PCMCIA standards to provide a larger number than eight peripheral devices in wireless communication with a PCMCIA card in a portable computer. Neither or both of these sections teach or suggest a “core wireless engine” that is “designed to fit in a variety of form factors”. Accordingly, Harrell et al. does not anticipate Claim 2.

Claim 4 claims the core wireless engine design of Claim 1, wherein the core wireless engine design “includ[es] a host interface interconnected to the standardized arrangement”. Harrell et al. not only fails to disclose a “core wireless engine design”

having a “standardized interface arrangement” (as described above in connection with the rejection of Claim 1), it also fails to disclose a core wireless engine design that “include[es] a host interface interconnected to the standardized arrangement”. Contrary to what is asserted in the Office Action, col. 8. line 64 through col. 9, line 19 of Harrell et al. does not teach or suggest this aspect of Claim 4. The referred to section of Harrell et al. only describes how an interface of a host may be one of a variety of alternative interface types. There is no teaching or suggestion of a “host interface interconnected to the standardized interface arrangement” as recited in Claim 4. Accordingly, Harrell et al. does not anticipate Claim 4.

Claim 9 claims the “core wireless engine design” of Claim 2, which is designed to fit into a variety of form factor units.” As explained above, Harrell et al. does not teach a “core wireless engine design” or a “core wireless engine design” that is “defined to fit into a variety of form factor units.” Further, Harrell et al. does not disclose how a “core wireless engine design” of the type claimed in Claim 2 may be housed in a form factor less than 5 millimeters thick, as claimed in Claim 9. The section of Harrell et al. referred to in the Office Action merely provides the dimensions of various form factors. It does not teach or suggest how a “core wireless engine design” of the type claimed in Claim 2 may be housed in a form factor less than 5 millimeters thick. Accordingly, Harrell et al. does not anticipate Claim 9.

Similar reasons as to why Harrell et al. does not anticipate Claim 1 of the present invention are applicable to the rejection of independent Claim 11, which claims a “core

wireless engine” having “a standardized interface arrangement adapted to be interconnected to a variety of host interfaces.” As explained above, Harrell et al. does not teach such a “standardized interface arrangement.” Further, whereas Harrell et al. describes a number of form factors, it fails teach a “core wireless engine design” including a “standardized interface arrangement” that “is adapted to fit into a variety of form factor units,” as Claim 11 does. For at least these reasons, Harrell et al. does not anticipate Claim 11.

Claim 12 claims the “core wireless engine design of Claim 11, wherein “the system further includes a host interface”. Harrell et al. not only fails to disclose a “core wireless engine design” having a “standardized interface arrangement” (as described above in connection with the rejection of Claim 11), it also fails to disclose a core wireless engine design that also “includes a host interface”. Contrary to what is asserted in the Office Action, col. 8. line 64 through col. 9, line 19 of Harrell et al. does not teach or suggest these aspects of Claim 12. The referred to section of Harrell et al. only describes how an interface of a host may be one of a variety of alternative interface types. There is teaching or suggestion of a “core wireless engine design” having both a “standardized interface arrangement adapted to be connected to a variety of host interfaces” and further including a “host interface”, as recited Claim 12 claims. Accordingly, Harrell et al. does not anticipate Claim 12.

Claim 17 claims the “core wireless engine design” of Claim 11, which is designed to fit into a variety of form factor units.” As explained above, Harrell et al. does not

teach a “core wireless engine design” or a “core wireless engine design” that is “defined to fit into a variety of form factor units.” Harrell et al. further does not disclose how a “core wireless engine design” of the type claimed in Claim 11 may be housed in a form factor less than 5 millimeters thick, as Claim 17 does. The section of Harrell et al. referred to in the Office Action merely provides the dimensions of various form factors. It does not teach or suggest how a “core wireless engine design” of the type claimed in Claim 11 may be housed in a form factor less than 5 millimeters thick. Accordingly, Harrell et al. does not anticipate Claim 17.

Similar reasons as to why Harrell et al. does not anticipate Claims 1 and 11 of the present invention are applicable to the rejection of independent Claims 27, which claims a “method of producing a wireless modem unit” that includes “selecting a core wireless design from a number of core wireless engine designs, each core wireless engine having a standardized interface arrangement adapted to be interconnected to a variety of host interfaces and the core wireless design adapted to fit into a variety of form factor units.” As explained above, Harrell et al. does not teach such a “standardized interface arrangement.” Further, whereas Harrell et al. describes a number of form factors, it fails to teach a “core wireless engine design” including a “standardized interface arrangement” that “is adapted to fit into a variety of form factor units”. Still further, Harrell et al. does not teach or suggest “selecting a core wireless design from a number of core wireless engine designs” as Claim 27 recites.

Claim 32 claims the method of Claim 27, and further includes the characteristic that the “core wireless engine include a “printed circuit board that is offset from a centerline that defines the thickness of a form factor unit in which the core wireless engine design is housed.” Harrell et al. does not teach this aspect of Claim 32. Figure 5, which is referred to in the Office Action as allegedly teaching this aspect of Claim 32 actually does not. Figure 5 of Harrell et al. merely shows a top view of a PCMCIA card 170 inserted within a portable computer 150. In no way does this drawing illustrate or teach how the circuit board there is “offset from a centerline that defines the thickness of a form factor unit”. Accordingly, Harrell et al. does not anticipate Claim 32.

Other Claims

All of the remaining claims of the present application were rejected for allegedly being obvious over Harrell et al. as modified by or combined with various other alleged prior art references. With the exception of Claim 19 and its dependent claims, which are addressed below, all of these remaining claims depend from either independent Claims 1, 11 or 27. Accordingly, for at least the reasons set forth above, these dependent claims derive patentability as depending from allowable base claims.

Claim 19, the remaining independent claim, was rejected for allegedly being obvious over Harrell et al. in view of Inagaki. For the following reasons, Applicant respectfully disagrees.

Claim 19 claims a “core wireless engine design” that includes a “transceiver,” a “microprocessor,” and “standardized interface arrangement” wherein the core wireless design is adapted to fit into a variety of form factor units including PCMCIA and Compact Flash cards. It is acknowledged in the Office Action that Harrell et al. taken alone does not teach the “core wireless engine design” claimed in Claim 19. To overcome this deficiency, Inagaki is cited. However, Inagaki only describes how cards in conformity with the PCMCIA and Compact Flash standards may be used as “interfaces and connectors”. There is no teaching or suggestion that such form factors may be “adapted to” house a “core wireless engine design” including a transceiver, a microprocessor, and a “standardized interface arrangement” as Claim 19 claims. Accordingly, the § 103 rejection of independent Claim 19, as allegedly being obvious over Harrell et al. in view of Inagaki, cannot be properly maintained, and Applicant request that it be withdrawn.

The remaining claims, Claims 19-26 all depend from independent Claim 19. Accordingly, they derive patentability for claiming from an allowable base claim. Applicant requests, therefore, that the § 103 rejections of dependent Claims 19-26 be withdrawn.

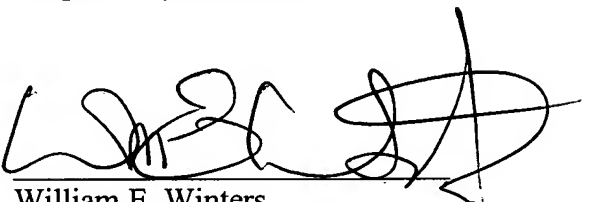
CONCLUSION

In view of the foregoing, Applicant believes all claims now pending in this Application are in condition for allowance. The issuance of a formal Notice of Allowance at an early date is respectfully requested.

If the Examiner believes a telephone conference would expedite prosecution of this application, please telephone the undersigned at 408-282-1857.

Respectfully submitted,

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